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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/509,808	08/24/2000	Roland Fischer	F-6485	9821
7	11/06/2002			
Jordan & Hamburg			EXAMINER	
122 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10168			FERGUSON, LAWRENCE D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1774	. ^
			DATE MAILED: 11/06/2002	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 6.

6) Other:

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group I (claims 24-31) in Paper No. 8 is acknowledged.

The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is a single technical relationship among the claimed inventions, giving unity of invention between Groups I, II and III. This is not found persuasive because applicants fail to point out what the single general inventive concept is of the inventions. Applicant states that each of the claims include the technical feature providing geometrically defined near surfaces areas having altered properties, i.e., that of solidified wood melts free from pyrolytic degradation products. Not only does JP 09155814 meet this claim limitation, but XP 002096973 also meets this limitation.

To reiterate the lack of unity, 37 C.F.R. 1.475 provides that there exits unity of invention only when there is a special technical feature. "Special technical feature" is defined by 37 C.F.R. as those technical features which define a contribution over the prior art. Since Applicants' special technical feature is solidified wood melt free from pyrolitic degradation, JP 09155814 and XP 002096973 discloses solidified wood melt with no regard or mention of pyrolitic degradation; consequently, the special technical feature of the instant invention does not define a contribution over the prior art. As a result, lack of unity of invention exists.

Furthermore, a search for a substrate would not be the same search as a method of manufacturing a substrate. 37 CFR 1.499, however, provides that an examiner may require an

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election if lack of unity of invention is found to exist. As indicated above, lack of unity of invention does exist; consequently, the requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made **FINAL**.

2. Claims 32-46 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention. Applicant timely traversed the election requirement in Paper No. 8. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of non-elected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 24-31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
 - a. In claims 24-31, "characterized" is a relative term and therefore indefinite.
- b. In claim 26, "visually different" is indefinite. It is unclear what the near surfaces areas are visually different from.
- c. In claim 27, "higher hardness and abrasion resistance" are indefinite. It is unclear how high the hardness and abrasion resistance are because they are not compared to anything. The hardness and abrasion resistance lack a requisite degree.

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Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claim 24-26, 28-31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Razi et al. (U.S. 5,417,904).
- 7. Razi discloses a wood component in which the wood is in a molten condition (column 1, lines 59-65). Applicant claims 'cell walls melted in one or several cutting directions.' This is directed to a product by process claim limitation. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966. Razi discloses the molten wood can be altered (column 2, lines 4-14) where the melt is formed of at least on thermoplastic particles (column 1, lines 59-62). Razi is silent as to the wood melts being free from pyrolitic degradation as per instant claim 24. Since no such degradation is disclosed as being present, the limitation of claim 24 is met. Razi does not disclose the wood melted areas being

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visually different from non-melted wood and their optical properties. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the wood melted areas would have different properties from the non-melted wood because when a substance goes through a phase change from solid to a liquid, the substance and its property experience a change.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Ferguson whose telephone number is (703) 305-9978. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 AM – 4:30PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly can be reached on (703) 308-0449. Please allow the examiner twenty-four hours to return your call.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)

308-2351.

Lawrence D. Ferguson

Examiner Art Unit 1774 CYNTHIA H. KELLY SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

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